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The writer does not consider the chance of a bud's growing, enhanced in the least by its being on a long branch. He believes, (and his belief is founded upon his experience, as well as upon reason,) that the whole embryo of the future tree is contained in the bud and its latent roots, and that if properly managed, no other part of the parrot wood is necessary, than just enough to furnish the bud with food and form roots, and this is only about one inch of the cutting. The writer has noticed repeatedly, that when a long branch has been planted, good sized trees have grown with scarcely any roots of their own; being left, like the rich man's son, independent of self-exertion, they were not under the necessity of making any—deriving their radical supplies from roots formed on other parts of the branch.—Double cuttings are liable to the same objections, but in a still smaller, indeed in a very small degree, the only considerable objection being their requiring just double the number of buds to plant an acre that are required by single cuttings. They may be planted in the same manner as long and short cuttings, or as single cuttings, without material disadvantage in either. The writer prefers, however, planting them as he does single cuttings. It is believed by the writer, that if ten thousand buds be planted, five thousand in double cuttings and five thousand in single cuttings, there will be fifty per cent. more trees obtained, and those of a more uniform size, and of better form, from the single cuttings than from the double cuttings—more especially if the ground be sandy. Let me here observe, that sand is an invaluable ingredient in the soil for striking all kinds of cuttings; and if a small quantity were put in the furrows before putting in the cuttings, (especially where the soil itself is not very sandy,) the cuttings would strike the root much more readily. Single cuttings are planted by sticking them down obliquely, the top leaning to the north and the bud on the south side of the cutting, and covering them with a hoe about two inches deep—that is, about two inches of soil being covered over the bud, and ground firmly with the hoe or the foot.—Sometimes they are planted by merely laying them flat in the furrow, the bud uppermost, covered with two inches of earth, and ground firmly; and I am not prepared to say that the first method has any advantage over this; indeed I can see none. They are also planted by merely dropping them in the furrow, like dropping corn, without reference to the situation of the bud, and they seem to do very well. When the bud happens to be on the under side of the cutting, however, the tree has to make its way around the side of the cutting, time, and does not make an handsome tree. Layers, properly so called, are branches of the tree bent down and confined to the ground with a forked stick, and covered over with earth. With moris multicaulis this mode is entirely useless. But layers are also formed by laying down the whole tree, root and all, in the furrow, and this is considered by some the most certain method of obtaining trees. I think layering in all its forms more objectionable than long cuttings.—The trees never make good roots, they grow in clusters, and of course do not make as fine trees, as cuttings; and, besides, it is impossible that more than one fourth, if that many, of the buds can ever grow. This will appear evident from the fact, that in those places where layers and long cuttings are planted, they consider that ten fold is a large allowance for the multiplication of the tree. Now it would be a very small tree, that had not forty buds, and if so, those who make this allowance must calculate that only one bud in four will grow. The writer of this never yet failed to make three out of four buds, grow by planting single cuttings.

There is one other kind of cutting that must not be overlooked—it may be called a variety of the single cutting. It is the joint of the main stem of trees from which the branches have been cut off. If the branch was of any considerable size, say the size of a small rail, there will be latent buds, one on each side of the base of the branch, and when the tree is growing, as soon as the branch is cut off, these buds will generally each send forth a branch. So when the tree is cut up into cuttings, if these joints be planted, they will generally send forth two shoots, and sometimes even four. I, therefore, usually split these joints through the middle of the base of the branch, in such a manner as to leave half of the stump of the branch on each division of the joint. I always prefer these joints to cuttings taken from branches, as they are equally certain to grow, and generally produce two trees each.

Preparation of cuttings is very simple.—Long cuttings require none; short cuttings only require that the branches or main stem of the tree be cut with a sharp knife into pieces six to twelve inches long.—Double cuttings contain only two buds.—The branch is to be cut with a sharp knife, half an inch below a bud, holding the top end of the branch in the hand, and cutting below the bud each time, thus leaving the smooth cut on the end below the bud. Single cuttings are divided in the same way, except that but one bud is left on each cutting. The cuttings should be planted as soon as possible after being cut.

The distance they should be planted depends upon the object in view and the quantity of land at disposal. If a permanent plantation for making will be the object, the rows should be six feet apart at least, and the plants three feet apart in the row. In this way 2,400 trees may be planted upon an acre. It must be observed, that when the trees are planted too close together, they neither make as fine trees nor mature so early. Sun and a free circulation of air, are essential to the perfection of any vegetable. The foliage of the multicaulis is so large and so abundant, that, when the trees stand close together, it is impossible for the sun's rays to penetrate to the wood, or the air to pass freely among them, and hence the wood is prevented from maturing. I have seen large fields of them standing so closely that not the smallest space of the ground could be discerned without putting the branches aside; and when I have been told that these trees were killed, by the ensuing winter, I was by no means surprised—the wonder is they were not killed by the sultry heats of summer also. To insure the hardiness of the multicaulis, they must be planted at least three feet apart each way, on high situations, northern exposures, and in light or sandy soils, but too rich.

The Cultivation of the multicaulis is simply that of keeping weeds, &c. from growing, and stirring the earth occasionally with the hoe or the cultivator. Grass and weeds are very apt to get a start in the spring, and they must be pulled out by hand carefully, when they grow near the young sprouts of the cuttings. When the cultivator is used, it should be done with care to avoid breaking off the young plants, as they are very easily destroyed in this way. If a severe drought occurs before the cuttings have fairly taken root, they should be well watered every evening; and at any time in the summer, free watering during very dry weather will repay the labour ten fold. Slight sprinklings of water do no good, and indeed do harm, by forming a crust and causing the ground to bake. A large field may be watered by the use of a horse and cart with a hose, and with a small canvas or leather hose to water upon the plants as the cart goes along between the rows.

Leaves may be gathered from the young trees at any time without injury to the plants. I would not, however, recommend taking more than two thirds of the leaves, and then only from the lower part of the branches, leaving the tops and ends of the branches untouched. Where the trees are planted close together, even the trees will be benefited by this partial defoliation, (but under no other circumstances,) by the more free admission of the sun's rays, and of air, amongst them. It is very bad philosophy to suppose that depriving the trees of leaves can have the effect of ripening the wood when they stand at a proper distance, and the leaves are just as necessary to the proper growth and maturity of the wood as the roots are.

The above are the writer's views on the subject of cultivating the multicaulis. He is aware that they differ widely from the opinions and practice of many others, and therefore he submits them with great deference. The practice he lays down has always been eminently successful with himself, and he sees no reason why it should not be with others. Other points connected with the subject will be discussed in their proper seasons.

MISCELLANEOUS.
From the N. O. Picayune.
A THEATRICAL AUCTIONEER.
A young wag who had made "going, going" his profession—a great favorite among knights of the buskin, and all good fellows besides being a chosen favorite among the ladies, was one morning, hammer in hand, selling a piece of furniture. He was well conversant with the best dramatic productions of the day, and among the rest *Hamlet*, he had then the rage in Boston, where the joke occurred. Fanny Kemble was at that time delighting the town with her *Julia*, and every body was well acquainted with the celebrated lines—

"Clifford, why don't you speak to me?"
"O, Clifford, is it you?" &c. &c.
Which are ranked among the favorite points of the play.

"Going, going—last call—fifty-two—any more? Fifty-three—thank you, sir—fifty-three dollars—any more? Fifty-three—go on, gentlemen—fifty-three dollars—going at fifty-three dollars—last call—once, twice—any more? I go! Who is it?" There was a pause, and nobody answered. "Who is it? Who bid fifty-three?" "Fifty-two was my bid," said some one. "Who bid fifty-three? Some one said fifty-three; who was it? Who bid fifty-three?"

"Clifford," said a voice near the door. "O, Clifford, is it you?" exclaimed the auctioneer, dropping his hammer, and clasping his hands in a *la Paix* *Kemble*. The joke was irresistible—every body recognized it, and catching the spirit of the thing, the audience followed up an ecstasy of laughter with three rounds of applause, while the auctioneer deliberately drew out his handkerchief, and wiped his nose in burlesque imitation of Miss Fanny. "Clifford, did you say, sir?" Clifford said the auctioneer, when the merriment had a little subsided. "Is it cash, sir?" Clifford said the purchaser, it seems, was a bashful person, unacquainted with theatrical things, and had become somewhat alarmed at the uncountable good humor of the crowd, so that he was afraid to open his lips again, but he should excite another burst of fun. "Is it cash, sir?" again enquired the auctioneer.

All eyes were turned upon Clifford, who looked very much as if he felt that his mother might be anxious about him, but still he made no answer. The merry auctioneer would rather lose his customer than his joke, and he suddenly exclaimed, imitating the *Gary-eyed* *Fanny*,—

"Clifford, why don't you speak to me?"
The assembly now fairly screamed with laughter, and amid an uproarious burst of applause, Clifford made a bolt for the door and escaped.

VENTRILOQUISM.
An Amusing Anecdote.—We have been politely furnished by Mr. Roscoe, with the following anecdote: Not many weeks since Mr. Roscoe, the Ventriloquist, while on a visit to the city of Baltimore, took a walk out to view the Washington Monument, but had not proceeded far, when he was joined by some three or four jovial companions, who immediately began to solicit a specimen of Mr. R.'s speaking powers—he consented and an opportunity was not long wanted; the party proceeded to the market-house where they found an old negro man selling Water Melons, with whom Mr. R. immediately commenced a chat on the various price of melons, marketing, &c.—the astonishment of Sambo can be more easily imagined than described, for once he commenced speaking, he found it impossible to stop; what's the price of this melon? I asked one of the company: 25 cents, replied Sambo—but you shall have it for nothing and two more with it if you'll take 'em: 'Tis useless to add that the latter part of the sentence was supplied by the Ventriloquist, in such a manner as to make the sound appear to proceed from Sambo, whose face was undergoing all sorts of dark expressions, as he placed his hands over his mouth, to prevent the escape of so unwelcome an answer from his able lips: by this time a considerable crowd had collected to witness the sport; the Ventriloquist continued asking Sambo questions (some of which were exceedingly ludicrous and comical) and answering them as if from Sambo's own lips, who not relishing the fun took Spanish leave, leaving the by-standers of whom he wished no longer to be considered a member. La, bless me! What's the matter? cried an inquisitive old dame (in aspeaks). Nothing, replied Roscoe, only a child found in this water melon; and accordingly, the feeble voice of a crying infant was heard to proceed from the melon in question—some of the by-standers not understanding the joke and filled with philanthropy broke open the melon, which was no sooner done than the voice was heard to proceed from another with increased symptoms of distress: It was broken open, but the fairy voice had fled to another, nor can we say how far the joke might have been carried, perhaps to the breaking up of the whole stock on hand, had not Mr. R. quietly slipped out of the crowd and paid the old man for his melons: at the same time explaining to him the seeming mystery, to which Sambo responded, "Tankey master, tankey, sir, for de shipplaster, and tankey for de deplination too: fus, I to! I was crazy, den I to! you was a witch, when I heard den little fellows scream so: but I find I's in my right senses, and you's only a Ventriloquist." With this the party proceeded to the hotel and enjoyed the joke in fine style.—*Greensborough Patriot*.

Examination in Law and Physic.—Our men folks, if they can't get through a question how beautifully they can get round it, can't they? Nothing ever stops them. I had two brothers, Joseph and Eldad, one was a lawyer and the other a doctor.—They were talking about their examination one night at a buskin frolic, up to the Governor Ball's big stone barn at Slickville.—Says Jessy, when I was examined, the judge asked me about real estate; and, says he, Joseph, says he, what's a fee? Why, says I, Judge, it depends on the matter of the case. In a common one, says I, I call six dollars a pretty fair one; but Lawyer Webster has got afore now, I have heard tell, 1000 dollars, that I do call a fee. Well, the Judge he larfed nearly to split his sides, (thinks I, old chap, you'll burst like a steam boiler if you hav'n't got a safety valve somewhere or another) and, says he, I vow that's superfluous; I'll endorse your certificates for you, young man; there's no fear of you, young man; there's no fear of you, you'll pass the inspection board, any how!

Well says Eldad, I hope I may be shot if the same thing didn't even almost happen to me at my examination. They axed me a nation site of questions; some on 'em I could answer, and some on 'em no soul could, right off the real at a word, without a little epyrhia.—At last they axed me, "How would you calculate to put a patient into a sweat, when common modes wouldn't do, how?" "Why," says I, "I'd do as Doctor Comfort Payne served father." And how was that, said they. "Why," says I, "he put him in such a sweat as I never seed him in afore, in all my born days, since I was raised, by sending in his bill, and if that didn't sweat him, it's a pity; it was an active dose, you may depend." "I guess that ere chap has cut his eye teeth," said the President, "let him pass as approbated."—*Sam Slick*.

Early Rising.—Dean Swift says that "he never knew a man to rise to eminence who lay in bed of a morning," and Dr. Franklin, in his peculiar manner, says that "he who rises late may trot all day, but never overtake his business."

During an election in England, a candidate for parliament solicited the vote of an elector, who replied—"Sir, I should sooner give my vote to the *DEVIL*." "But," retorted Mr. B. "in the event of your friend not offering himself, may I expect the favor of your support?"

Pleasure is seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest flames of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks.

Twenty-sixth Congress.
JANUARY 20.
Yesterday, Mr. W. C. Johnson, who held the floor from Monday, resumed his remarks on Mr. Thompson's Resolution respecting Abolition petitions. But, in the course of his speech, he allowed explanations from Messrs. Adams, Granger, Lincoln, Pichens, Vanderpool and Hunt. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. W. C. Johnson offered the following proposition as an amendment to the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Adams:

"That no petition, or other paper, praying the abolition of Slavery in the district of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the Slave-trade between the States or Territories of the U. States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

Sixteen members rose simultaneously to address the Chair. Mr. Vanderpool obtained the preference, and after a few remarks, moved the Previous Question, which was carried, 147 to 61.

Mr. W. Thompson wished to modify his resolution by adopting Mr. W. C. Johnson's as an addition to it; but this being pronounced not in order, Mr. W. C. Johnson modified his resolution, and proposed to strike out the whole of Mr. Adams' amendment now pending, but the word "Resolved" and inserting his in lieu thereof.

In this form, Mr. J.'s amendment was allowed to be in order, and the question being taken upon it by Yeas and Nays, it was carried, 116 votes to 104.

The question recurring on Mr. Thompson's proposition thus amended, Mr. Adams moved, that its decision be postponed until the House be fully organized by the admission of the N. Jersey members.

This motion was ruled to be out of order; and the question being put on the Resolution as amended, it was carried by Yeas and Nays, 114 votes to 108. So the House.

Resolved. That upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave-trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid on the table, without debate or further action thereon.

Resolved. That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House or entertained in any way whatever.

A motion was then made to adjourn, but was withdrawn to allow Mr. Davis of Indiana, to move for a reconsideration of the Resolution adopted yesterday in relation to the Printing of the House, on the ground that it would be impossible for the Clerk to carry it into execution. He wished to relieve the Clerk from this embarrassing duty by a proposition more precise and definite.—If the House should agree to the proposed reconsideration, Mr. D. was desirous of offering a Resolution as a substitute, which he read, proposing to go into an election for Printer, and appointing a Committee to report what amendments are necessary to the law regulating the same. Mr. D. called the previous question on the reconsideration of the Resolution of yesterday, which was carried 110 votes to 107.

Mr. Graves then moved to amend the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting as follows:

"That the communication of Gales & Seaton sent to the Speaker of this House, touching the Public Printing and the whole subject of the Public Printing be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the best plan of executing the same, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that the printing which has been or may hereafter be ordered by this House shall, until otherwise ordered, in all things except price, be done in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of Congress relating to that matter, approved March 3, 1819. And the Clerk of this House under the supervision and control of the Committee of Accounts, be hereby authorized to make a contract or contracts with some person or persons, to execute said work upon the best terms it can be done in the District of Columbia, provided the price shall not exceed those fixed by the aforesaid joint resolution of 1819."

Mr. Graves enquired of the Chair whether Mr. Graves referred, but which was not read:—WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 37, 1839.

To the Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives:
Sir: We observe by the published debates, for some days past, that there is a prevalent impression amongst the Members of the House that economy would be materially conserved, and a considerable amount annually saved to the Public, in the printing for the House, by adopting either the system of contract, or by having the work done with materials owned by the Government under the supervision and orders of the Clerk of the House. We are, therefore, induced most respectfully to submit to the House the following proposition, should it see fit to make an experiment of the latter of the above named modes:

We have on hand an establishment (entirely disconnected with our newspaper office) of the suitable capacity for executing the printing of the House—for which it was specially and solely provided—consisting of the requisite types, printing machines, and other apparatus, most of it nearly new, and a part of it perfectly so, having been recently provided with a view to the possible contingency of our being appointed to execute the printing of the House—the whole of it in complete order and readiness for instant use.

To place it in the power of the House to make the experiment above referred to, without risking a dollar, we respectfully propose to transfer to it, during the present session, or any part of it, the above printing establishment, with the buildings which contain it, with the privilege of purchasing it at the end of the session, at such valuation as shall be put on it by competent and disinterested persons, or to be retained to us, with such compensation for its use to the House as may seem just and proper, including a reasonable rent for the buildings.

Mr. Thompson inquired whether the communication referred to, had been communicated by the Speaker to the House? The Chair replied, that it had not. Mr. D. then insisted that it could not be in order to refer to it. After an irregular debate on this point of order, a motion was at length carried for adjournment.

In the Senate, yesterday, a debate arose on a petition presented by Mr. Young, from the Mormons of Missouri, setting forth the grievances under which they had labored, and asking for the interposition of Congress in their behalf. Mr. Young moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary; but, it was at length, laid on the table for the present. Messrs. Clay and Preston thought the subject worthy of further consideration. The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to examine claims against the U. States was further debated, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading 25 votes to 18.

To day, the House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday in relation to Printing.

Mr. Graves being entitled to the floor, Mr. R. Garland requested Mr. Graves to yield it, to enable him to offer an amendment to the amendment, which Mr. G. consented to do.

Mr. Garland then offered his amendment, "that the Committee also enquire into the expediency of entirely separating the patronage from the newspaper or the public press of the Country."

Mr. Graves then addressed the House at considerable length on the subject of the Public Printing, and necessity of reducing this branch of the public expenditure, showing where, especially in the Printing for the different Departments abuses had been practiced. He continued his Speech until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, next obtained the floor. Before he proceeded to make the remarks he intended to offer, he would enquire whether it would be in order to move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Graves)?

The Speaker replied, that there was already moved an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky (referring to Mr. Garland's motion).

Mr. Davis wished to know whether the amendment to the amendment by the gentleman from Louisiana had been recognized legitimately as before the House?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Vanderpool submitted to the Chair that the motion had been read simply for information.

Mr. Davis again wished to know from the Chair, whether it was competent for the Speaker, with the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Louisiana, to say what propositions were before the House? Whether it was proper for them to legislate for the House?

The Speaker peremptorily called Mr. Davis to order.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Giddings insisted on Mr. Davis taking his seat.

A long, desultory and not very orderly debate ensued on points of order, which Mr. Wise put an end to by some very sensible, judicious and temperate remarks. In six years, he said, he had scarcely witnessed as many appeals from the decision of the Chair, as had taken place during the present session. He had hoped that when, after some difficulty, the House had succeeded in electing a Speaker, who commanded the respect of all parties, that he would have received the general support of the House in preserving order, and that he would not have been troubled with repeated questions of order, and vexatious appeals from his decisions.—He appealed to the kind feelings of members to desist from this course, which was not only dishonorable to the House, but injurious to the Country, by unnecessarily protracting the business of the session. He believed the decision of the Speaker, in the present case to be entirely correct; but if it were not so, it was better to confirm a questionable decision, than for ever to be disputing the Speaker's authority. He had for two weeks, owing to indisposition, been merely a looker-on, and as such, was better able to form a correct opinion of their proceedings, and he must say, what he believed, that this House was daily sinking lower in the estimation of the sober and correct judging portion of their constituents. Mr. W. concluded by moving the previous question on the appeal which had been made from the decision of the Chair, when there appeared in favor of the Speaker 138.—Against him 71.

So the question before the House was, on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Garland to that of

ceived from the President, containing a letter of correspondence in relation to the disputed Northwest boundary, between the British Minister and Secretary of State. In this correspondence, it is asserted that the British is the only authority which, by agreement, has a right to maintain a military force within the disputed territory. Five thousand extra copies of this message and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster called up for consideration the Resolution which he offered on a former day in relation to Steamboat accidents, and particularly referred to the late destruction by fire of the Steamboat in Long Island Sound, into the causes of which destruction he insisted on the necessity of a special enquiry. On the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, Mr. Webster consented to prepare such amendments to the present law in relation to Steamboats, as he may deem necessary.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was read a third time and passed.

JANUARY 31.

The unfinished business of the House on Wednesday, coming up on Thursday, was the several propositions pending in relation to the public Printing of the House, viz: The proposition of Mr. Giddings, that the Clerk procure the work done by such persons as will do it at the least expense; which proposition, Mr. Graves moved to amend, by adding a Resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, to whom the whole subject, including Gales & Son's letter to the Speaker, should be referred. To which amendment, Mr. Rice Garland proposed to add an inquiry into the expediency of separating the patronage of the House from the newspaper or public press of the country.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, who was entitled to the floor, proposed to lay on the table, all the propositions pending on the subject of printing, with a view of bringing the House to an express vote on the subject.

After some discussion, and a good deal of warmth on points of order, Mr. Davis succeeded at length, in moving that the House do now proceed to the election of a printer, and, on that motion, demanded the previous question.

Various proceedings were had; all having a bearing on the subject of the public Printing.

The result of the election was as follows:—Blair & Rives 110 votes—Gales & Son 92—scattering 5 votes. Necessary to a decision 104. So Blair & Rives were elected Printers to the House for the 26th Congress.

The Committee are busy at work.—The business before the Committee on Elections is sufficient to occupy it for months. If they are to go through the whole mass of evidence which I understand, is ready to be submitted, and to read for all those witnesses who have been deterred from stating at home the facts within their knowledge, by the measures of their opponents, not only will months be consumed, but the public Treasury will be subjected to a drain of perhaps \$40,000 or \$50,000 more before this contest can be decided. And how can the Committee avoid this course? It is imposed upon them to enquire and investigate; and there is no other process by which they can satisfy their own judgments, or fulfil their duty to Congress, the State of New Jersey, and the people of all the States of the Union.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grundy from a special Committee, to whom the subject of paying State debts had been referred, made a Report concurring with the Resolution referred. Mr. Benton moved that \$30,000 extra copies of the Report be printed. After an animated debate, the Report was recommitted.

In the House to-day, Mr. Davis, of Pennsylvania, wished to present a Resolution for going into the election of Chaplain; but the Chair stated that the House were in the execution of a resolution adopted yesterday, a part of which, the election of a Printer, had been acted upon, but it remained to elect a Committee of Enquiry concerning the mode of executing the Printing.

Mr. Graves stated that he had held a conversation with several of the prominent gentlemen of the Administration, and it had been suggested, that as a matter of fairness, they would be willing to place two members of the Opposition, two of the Administration, and the gentleman from Georgia as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. G. mentioned this circumstance in order to save time in the election.

After considerable debate on points of order, the election of the Committee, vice versa, was proceeded with, and the call of the roll was concluded at about a quarter past 4 o'clock; but the result was not announced.

When Mr. Pope moved, that when the House adjourns, it adjourns to Monday next. For half an hour the House was in a state of great disorder, but the motion was at length carried. And the House adjourned accordingly, without reporting the issue of the election of the Committee on the mode of executing the printing.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clay presented two memorials, one from Pennsylvania, the other from Massachusetts, asking the influence of Government in the creation of a Congress to put an end to war. Mr. C. stated that one memorialist had requested to have the memorial referred to a select Committee, but he would not do it. He much doubted, if in the present state of society, those memorialists would obtain their humane wishes. He thought these associations, temperance societies and others, useful, when they confined themselves within due limits; but when they attempted to influence legislators in the performance of their public duties, they got beyond their proper sphere.

Mr. Grundy returned the Report of the Committee on the State debts with some portions struck out and other parts amended. The subject was again discussed, but not finally acted upon.

The Senate then entered on Executive business.

From the Medicines.

THE ROMANCE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following miscellaneous testimonials, which were communicated from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. Harrison, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to beat down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to force against the war-worn and time-honored patriot and soldier.

The authorities we present against the puny attacks of Loco-Foco Federalism, and which we shall stereotype as an impregnable barricade against all opposition, are no less than the Congress of the United States, the Legislature of Indiana, and of Kentucky, James Madison, James Monroe, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Anthony Wayne, Langdon Cheves, Simon Snyder, Gov. Shelby, Com. Perry, Col. Croghan, Col. Davies, and others, including in the illustrious catalogue even Thomas Ritchie himself!

We begin with the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson, now Vice President of the United States.

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress)—

"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West, is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, often in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

James Madison, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said,

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 6th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline."

James Madison, in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said,

"An ample force from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, is placed with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits."

In Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 1813, the compliment was extended as follows:

"The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage foe."

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared.

The following tribute of praise was paid to General Harrison, in 1811, by eleven of the officers who fought under his banner at the battle of Tippecanoe:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under General Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

Joel Cook, R. B. Burton, Nathan Adams, A. Hawkins, H. Burchstead, Hosen Blood, Josiah Seeley, O. G. Burton, C. Fuller, G. Gooding, J. D. Foster.

Extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare, that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and Gen. Harrison is the first of the two."

Message of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1813.

"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army."

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 12th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed Gen. Harrison:

"Sir—The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment withhold our most ardent applause."

Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 1, 1811.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, Gov. William Henry Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and his nation.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his letter to the Secretary of War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian battle, in 1793, says:

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

Resolution directing the medals to be struck, and together with the thanks of Congress, to be presented to Major General Harrison, and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th of October, on thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the president of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematic of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLAGHER,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 4, 1816.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18, 1814, says:

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters I ever knew."

Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors, but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a HIGH DEGREE OF MILITARY TALENT. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon. Langdon Cheves, of the importance of the victory of the Thames, and the bravery of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

"The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the War in the uppermost Canada."

Sentiments of the Hero of Fort Stephenson, Col. Croghan, now of the War Department.

"I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike; and as long as he continues, (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done,) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld."

Lastly we come to the neat compliment of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the leading organ of the Coalition in the South, who now brandishes his old "shapeless sword with two broken points," and threatens devastating war upon the conqueror of the British and Indian Coalition of the West! The Richmond Enquirer said:

"General Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about officers, except himself. He does justice to every one but Harrison—and the world must there fore do justice to the man, who was too modest to be just to himself."

Indiana.—We have been kindly furnished with the subjoined extract of a letter by the lady to whom it was sent, touching the late State Convention in Indiana:

"Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1840.

"Yesterday was one of the proudest and most glorious days that ever beamed upon Indiana. It was the day of the State Convention to nominate candidates for Electors, and for Governor and Lieut. Governor; and such a feeling as pervaded the people generally, was most heart-cheering. The delegates began to arrive one week previous to the 16th; they held meetings every night, and were stronger and stronger until the 15th, when the people emphatically came pouring in. They came in companies of from 10 to 50—and as they rode through the town, the citizens and others cheered them, and they, in turn, waved their hats, and huzzed loud and long for Harrison. The delegation from the North brought with them a most splendid brass band from Logansport. Another band of music came from Greencastle, and yet another from Terra Haute. This last made a most cheering entrance into town. The band rode in a wagon, fitted up for the purpose by the citizens of Indianapolis, and was drawn by four cream colored horses tastefully decorated with ribbons and garlands, each horse bearing from the harness at his shoulders a splendid satin flag. The delegation from Lawrenceburgh came in a Canoe placed on wheels, and drawn by six large grey horses, with two Harrison flags streaming in the breeze. Old Tippecanoe, as they call it, and the Terra Haute procession accidentally met precisely in the centre of the town; and the cheering which followed from all around, was next thing to deafening. The whole procession (amounting to more than 2000) after marching about for some time, organized in the State House yard. All went off with great harmony and union. We are determined to give Harrison 10,000 majority in November. I forget to say that the ladies occupied the windows and porticoes, and waved

their handkerchiefs in testimony of their joy on the occasion, and afterwards rode in the best, followed by a host of music."

A VOICE FROM THE FLANKS.

There was a magnificent meeting of the Harrison men, last evening, in Columbus. It was composed of men from all sections of the State. The people of the Western Reserve were there. They brought with them all their enthusiasm, their generosity of thought, and their indefatigable of purpose. They pledged the Reserve for Harrison and Tyler. They assured their brethren, of the South and the Centre, that they would be the first in the onslaught, and the last to quit the field. Mr. Whitley of Cleveland, a gentleman so distinguished for his good sense as for the brilliancy of his eloquence, told us, amid the cheers of as dense a throng as hung upon the lips of an orator, that the Reserve would give THOUSANDS for Harrison, where, before she had given but HUNDREDS. There was no idle bragadocio in Mr. Whitley. He knows the feeling of Northern Ohio, intimately and thoroughly, and he described it exactly as it is.—Ohio State Jour.

Harrison.—We understand that in Philadelphia many are leaving the ranks of Van Buren and giving their favor for Harrison. This is the natural consequence of a fair presentation of the labors, the talents, and the principles of Harrison, in contrast with the—nothing, or worse than nothing of Van Buren. The superiority of the claims of Harrison over Van Buren, to the suffrages of the people of the Union cannot fail to strike the understanding and the heart of every one who will contemplate the character of the two candidates.

General Harrison.—We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing General Harrison, for the first time since the nomination; he has not before been in the city for nearly two months, having been engaged during that time in executing a contract for the tunnel of the Whitewater Canal, which passes through his land on his farm, at North Bend. We have never seen him in better health; he appears as active, both in body and mind, as he was twenty years ago. He is staying with his son-in-law, Col. Taylor, on Main street, and will remain in the city but a few days.—Cincinnati Republican.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

A GRAND DISCOVERY.

The following remarkable paragraph we find in the last Western Courier:—

"Calhoun's Bill.—The bill introduced by Mr. Calhoun on the 3d inst., to make the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, it is said will reduce the expenses of the government nearly one million of dollars, and make a great curtailment in executive patronage. That is, the new states under the bill will have to bear all the expense of surveying the lands, making titles, &c. which has hitherto cost the government a great sum of money annually, while it will establish the necessity of having such a host of land officers and others appointed by the President and dependent upon his bounty. Now, this reduction of the expenditures of the government and curtailment of executive patronage, is what Mr. Calhoun and his political friends have ever contended for. Mr. Clay and his friends have been clamorous in the same cause, and now turn about and oppose Mr. Calhoun for this effort to perfect his cherished object. Is there not in such a course, a greater show of personal hatred and party rancor, on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, than of elevated patriotism? We think so decidedly."

Perhaps the editors of the Carolina forger, in their zeal to show off Mr. Calhoun's efforts to "reduce the expenses of the government," that his bill will reduce the income also about five times as much as it will reduce the expense. Indeed the average receipts from the public lands for five years past has been more than ten millions of dollars per annum. And even the last year, had as the things have been, the receipts have amounted to nearly seven millions. And yet it is urged as a matter of economy, to give away what costs a million a year and produces ten millions! We shall next expect to hear the worthy editors advising a planter who reaps one thousand dollars a year from his plantation, to give it away because it costs him one thousand to cultivate it, and because the employment of an overseer and hands to work it gives him too much patronage!

But suppose the plantation did not belong to him, but was only held in trust for the real owners, what right would he have to give it away? We contend that the public lands belong to all the states, because it is so expressly stipulated in the deed of conveyance from North Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the United States, as to some of the lands, and the remainder were purchased out of the general fund belonging to all the states. The United States is but the trustee, and it will be an act of gross fraud to give away the trust property. North Carolina, as one of the old states, and one, too, which ceded a part of the land, has a right to demand that the trust shall be executed. She will never consent that her property shall be given away to create political capital for Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren, or any one else to trade upon. She has heretofore asserted her right to share in this immense property, and we be to that politician who shall dare to set her will at defiance on that point. The House of Commons of the last Legislature unanimously resolved that the public lands were the common property of all the states.

If the proceeds of the public lands are necessary to defray the expenses of the general government, why let them be applied to that object. We think they are not. If proper economy were practiced, and the expenses of government were brought down to a reasonable standard, the proceeds of the lands might be divided among all the states.

But how can those defied Mr. Calhoun's bill, who have rallied out against Mr. Clay's bill to distribute the proceeds among the states, on the ground that the money could not be spared; that if that resource were taken away, we should be compelled to resort to another high tariff to support the government? Do not the Tories see the inconsistency in which they are involved? Those who have charged Mr. Clay with a design to fasten another tariff on us, because he wishes to give this money to its rightful owners, either advocate Mr. Calhoun's bill, which would take away the

source of the revenue altogether, or tacitly assent to it, by failing to object.

Mr. Calhoun's bill looks really like an attempt to curry favor with the new owner, which, in 1844, will have the power to elect a President of these United States. Benton has long been endeavoring to effect the same object in a small way, by his pre-emption bills, and grants of land by the thousand and hundreds of thousands of acres at a time. But Mr. Calhoun goes a how about ahead of Benton, by proposing a free gift to these states of all the lands. If Benton therefore is worthy of being called of for the succession in 1844, Calhoun surely may hope for the succession itself. We already see a letter writer from Washington calculating that Mr. Calhoun's bill will pass, and that it will give him the votes of nine states, besides Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin, which will be admitted as states before the presidential election in 1844.

We trust that the election of Harrison will defeat the schemes of these rivals.

THE SUB TREASURY.

Some concise and spirited remarks of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, delivered in the Senate in opposition to the Sub-Treasury bill were copied into last week's Patriot. On the day on which the question was put on the final passage of the bill, Mr. Smith took occasion to deliver the following touching words before parting with it:—[Greenbacker's Patriot.]

"The final vote is about to be taken.—In a few minutes this bill will pass and leave this body. I do not rise to make a speech on the bill. I view it merely as a portion of the machinery of the Administration by which it proposes to carry out its financial policy. I no longer war against the machine; it is useless here. It is against the policy that I desire to say a single parting word. The policy of the Administration has heretofore been too equivocal to be understood; but thanks to the Senators who have supported this bill, they have come out openly and manfully, and have torn the mask from the measure. It is openly avowed and maintained here, that the policy of the Administration is to crush the banks—to drive out of circulation paper money—to annihilate credit—to reduce the circulation to coin, or specie—to diminish the value of real and personal estate at least one-half—to affect the price of produce and of free labor in a like proportion—to arrest all further State and individual enterprise and improvement."

"There can, therefore, no longer be any doubts in this matter. Let the States and individuals who have entered into contracts with reference to the state of the currency at the time, and who expected to pay in a like currency, no longer rely on that delusive hope. The enterprising, industrious man, without capital, who relied on credit to aid his energies may abandon the idea. The banks may prepare to wind up their concerns if the Government can force them to do so, and their debtors to pay in gold and silver. The farmer may calculate on receiving less than half his former prices for his produce. Let the free day laborer prepare for such times as he has never witnessed, as State and individual improvements must cease. In a word, let the Federal officers, Executive officers of the Courts, and let the capitalists of the nation look up and rejoice, but let all other classes prepare for the crisis. We have done all, at this and former sessions, we could do to arrest this fatal policy, to stay the hand uplifted to give the blow, but the Executive arm has proved too strong for the Legislature.—The Administration is inexorable. I have no hopes of arresting here this measure, or the policy of the Administration. I submit the matter to the people, who have the power; with them it is. I am now ready to give my vote against the bill."

An Honorable Opponent.—The Cincinnati Advertiser and Western Journal, a very decided Van Buren paper says:

"General HARRISON is not a very rich man. He has been honest in his dealings—he has been faithful in all the public office he has held—and he has not taken those advantages he might have done, without the violation of any duty, but by too much confidence in others is characteristic of the whole life of the man—his entire goodness of heart has ever prompted him to befriend all who claimed his aid. This is one among many other reasons why he is personally so popular in the West: every body could claim Gen. HARRISON as a friend. The editor in speaking further of the General says, that he has known him long, and that he saw nothing which was not amiable and honorable in his domestic and character.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

GEN. HARRISON'S PROPOSITION TO SELL WHITE MEN.

It is not perhaps generally known that there is a law standing on the Statute book of North Carolina, passed in 1784 and re-enacted in January 1837, providing that "if any person or persons who have no means of subsistence or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found idling about and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming, or other undue means," such person shall be taken up by any Justice of the Peace, and compelled to give security for his good behavior, and in case he fails to do that, he shall be committed to jail for ten days, and if he repeats the offence for twenty days, he is to be deemed a vagrant and shall be hired out by the County Court for a term not exceeding six months to make satisfaction for all costs, and in case he be so trifling that no one will have him, he shall receive thirty nine lashes on his bare back "and be set at liberty." The only difference between General Harrison's proposition in the Ohio Legislature and the above Law of North Carolina, is that his is confined to thiefs and malefactors, while ours applies to vagrants only. He went for this measure because in the goodness of his heart he thought it more humane to hire out criminals than to confine them in a damp and solitary prison, where they could do no good for themselves nor for any one else.

If he did wrong in this matter, we have a long list of similar offenders, to wit, all the members of all the General Assemblies

that have been held in this State from 1784 down to this time. If this law be so very humane, every one of these individuals is liable for not having attempted to repeat it.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

Extraneousness of bringing Rogers to Justice.

Our next issue noticed in his new and for Long Run last, the late and miserable system of misreading on the subject of the public printing. The Whigs are charged by him with extravagance of last session's printing. A man in the military was represented by Government publications. Rogers, Wick, Bond, and others, who were named on an investigation, and it required a man of printing to discern the facts in the matter. This is the extravagance of which this party accused advocates of the Administration, and really it is nothing any thing we had expected. We had expected the Globe and other newspapers to charge the Government to send forth with every thing and every body instrument in dragging forth the treasury receipts and expending them. Or Mr. Van, Mr. Bond and the rest, of certain documents, that have been in the habit of endeavoring to crush all the pretensions that it could make. This was natural enough.

"No reason was given for the charge."

With great opinion of the law.

But for our friend and neighbor, when if we remember right, at that time, we were in the habit of endeavoring to crush all the pretensions that it could make. This was natural enough. We believe this is the first number in which the Carolina has unveiled itself and come out manfully for the Administration. Little Van must think this is doing yeoman service in a vice.

We remind our neighbor that the Administration has always had a majority in the House, and if they had feared they would have prevented this extravagance—but they were afraid of the people.—Carolina Watchman.

J. A. Blyden.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells the following capital joke on this gentleman:

Mr. Blyden then took the floor, and proceeded at great length to defend Martin Van Buren, "democracy." Gen. Henderson to prove that the President was a "Northern man with Southern principles;" and that the Whigs were identified with the abolitionists throughout the country, while the "democrats" were their uncompromising enemies. He announced reading a list of years and more on an abolition question which had been decided some years back, to prove that the Whigs have always voted with the Abolitionists, and when he came to the "B's" he made a sudden stop, but was called on by Mr. Granger to proceed, when then appeared recorded the name of "James A. Blyden," in connection with that of Messrs. Adams and Slade.—This of course created great mirth at the expense of this great defender of "democracy and democracy," and would be champion of the South.

An amusing incident occurred in the Tennessee House of Representatives on Saturday, the 19th ultimo. It seems that Mr. BARNES, of Hawkins made some motion, which in the confusion of the House was not heard. Thereupon he started up in a great rage, and exclaimed, that if no notice was to be taken of his motion, he hoped the House would grant him leave of absence during the rest of the session. Forthwith the House resounded with "leave!" "leave!" "leave!" Of course the Chair put the question, Shall the member from Hawkins have leave of absence? Mr. Brough called for the yeas and nays. When about three-quarters of the roll had been gone through with, Mr. Martin, of Henry, said he was authorized by Mr. B., to withdraw the motion for leave of absence. The Chair remarked that Mr. Brough could not withdraw the motion by proxy, but must make the motion himself. Mr. Brough then proposed himself to withdraw the motion. Mr. Fletcher insisted that these motions were out of order; that the roll must first be gone through with, and the question decided; then if the member from Hawkins chose to ask to be reinstated, he could do so. The Chair directed the Clerk to proceed with the roll, which order was promptly complied with, and the leave asked was granted by a vote of 41 to 27.

So Mr. Brough, surely against his will, has leave of absence for the rest of the session!

We conclude to-day the Speech of the Hon. KENNETH BATHURST. A more masterly display of State Rights, we have never seen; the language—style—reasoning—facts—deductions—applications and conclusions, all show that he possesses a higher order of talents than his treatment, freely ever conceived; talents, which when properly developed, never fail to secure the power that most of approbation which is always attendant on superior intellect and energy.—Elizabethtown City Herald.

In the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, now in session, a set of Resolutions, approving and applauding the Sub-Treasury scheme, were introduced by some member of the Administration party. On Wednesday last they came up for consideration, and were indignantly postponed by 41 votes to 13, not more than half of the friends of the Administration being willing to lend them so much countenance as to let them be entertained for a day longer.—National Intelligencer.

An Eastern Van Buren paper asserts that Gen. Harrison is poor. So he is.—That is no crime, although very inconvenient. How he has kept himself poor is quite as singular as the fact itself. He has kept himself poor by being strictly honest and hospitable.—Alexandria Gazette.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, February 11.—By the packet ship Patrick Henry, Capt. Holman, telegraphed yesterday morning, we have Liverpool news of the 20th ult.—London of the evening of the 20th, and later from all parts of the Continent.

The British Queen arrived and landed her letters at Liverpool at 10 A. M., 25th Dec. and has been passing time by writing and reading, having had her dinner served by a maid. She is to sail again for America.

Cotton has declined from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny. American cotton in hand is 25,000 bales.

The Queen is to be married Feb. 10th, says one of the London papers.

U. S. Bank shares were \$10. The Baltimore Loan was at a premium of 2 1/2 per cent.

England.—We understand, says a Liverpool paper, that Mr. Caird's line of steamships between Liverpool, Belfast and London, will commence sailing in the month of May. The steamer will keep up a communication once a fortnight, between Liverpool and London.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 24. The sales on Thursday last were 4000 bales, value £100,000. The demand was moderate. The market was quiet. The price of cotton was 10s. 6d. per bale. The price of cotton was 10s. 6d. per bale.

Dec. 11.—There has been a fair demand for cotton in the early part of the week, but the market has been quiet since. The price of cotton was 10s. 6d. per bale. The price of cotton was 10s. 6d. per bale.

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Charlotte: Thursday, February 28, 1860.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J. N. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR TREASURER.

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public

Services—the safety of the Public Money, and

the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J. N. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

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Executive Council.—This body convened yesterday, in obedience to a call from His Excellency, the Governor, present, Johnson Bisher, Chairman, Dr. Wille Perry, Isaac T. Avery, Thomas McGeehan and J. P. Leak.

Col. David Jones and C. P. Mallet were re-appointed Members of the Board of Internal Improvements.

The appointment of a Judge vice R. M. Saunders, resigned, will, we understand, be made to-day.—*Rail Register.*

Appointment of Judge.—Edward Hall, Esq. of Warren county, was yesterday appointed Judge of the Superior Courts, by the Governor and Council, vice Judge Saunders resigned.—*Rail Star.*

OUR PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

It is asserted by the "New York Times," that throughout the Western part of that State, the "pressure" is felt by the Farmers, to a degree hitherto unparalleled in this country. Their lands are full of grain, but there are no purchasers. It cannot be sold at any price for Cash, because there is no Cash. It cannot be sold on credit, for the Merchants and traders are too prudent to incur any pecuniary responsibilities, beyond those imposed by stern necessity. The consequence of this state of things is, that notwithstanding the abundant crops, the Farmers cannot raise sufficient money to pay their taxes. Hence, petitions are pouring into the Legislature from all quarters of the State, praying that the period of collection be postponed.—To give some idea of the actual condition of things, it is stated that a lot of Corn, sold under execution, was bid off at FIVE CENTS per bushel! At a Constable's sale, 20 bushels of Wheat were sold for ONE DOLLAR! An execution was levied on a stock of Goods, valued at \$3,600, to raise the sum of \$500; but the amount could not be realized! This picture, the result of an improvident and unwise administration of our National affairs, is gloomy enough in all conscience; but it will have its shadows more distinctly visible in the foreground, under the operation of the Sub-Treasury, if the country is ever cursed with it.—*Rail Register.*

Worthy of Attention.—Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who shares with Mr. Wright, of New York, the honor of being the President's confidential organ, made some remarks a few days ago in the Senate, worthy of serious notice. He spoke in favor of imposing duties on foreign Silk, both for the purpose of raising revenue and of affording encouragement to the domestic manufacture of the article. His declaration, especially, that, BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT SESSION, WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO RAISE ADDITIONAL REVENUE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT is of great importance. It will not fail to engage the consideration of the country. The riotous experimenting of the prodigals in power while it wastes the substance of the people, keeps the Treasury also impoverished, and deficient in the means requisite to support the Government.—*ib.*

The Tennessee Trip.—We do not know who is the author of "Paul Pry" in the last Carolinaian, but if it be the Government office holder at Charlotte, as we shrewdly suspect, and he will put the matter in a shape in which we can compel the attendance of certain of its sub-officers, as he calls them, we are sure that we will prove that "left Charlotte to meet Judge Saunders at Salisbury, and so declared before he started. We have not pruned into this matter, but we will abide the correctness of this statement.

We further assert that Judge Saunders' trip was intended as a political pilgrimage and business in Tennessee was a mere pretext. We can establish this too if it be necessary.—*Carolina Watchman.*

The Rail Road.—At the request of the committee appointed to open books for subscription to the stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, the Court at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday gave a recess for the purpose of giving the use of the Court House to the meeting, when, on motion of John B. Troy, Esq., Jesse Harper was called to the Chair, and on motion of Gen. Gray, J. Worth was appointed Secretary.

After the meeting had been organized and the people of this and the adjoining counties, who might be present, invited to participate in its proceedings,

On motion of Gen. Gray, Mr. Colton the agent of the Board of Internal Improvement, proceeded to address the meeting at length, showing the utility of Rail Roads in general, and pointing out in a clear and forcible manner the many benefits which would result to the State in general, and particularly to the Western portion of it, from the construction of the Road. His address abounded in arguments calculated to induce the people to subscribe for the Stock. The meeting was further addressed by Gen. Gray, H. B. Elliot and J. Worth, after which books were opened and about \$7,000 subscribed, and on the next day, we understand, about \$3,000 more of the stock was taken. The hurry of Court prevents us from giving further details at present.—*Randolph Citizen.*

The Public Lands.—In the House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 17th inst. Mr. Corwin offered a resolution, affirming the right of the General Government to the public domain, as that of a trustee, for the states individually; declaring that since the payment of the national debt, for which they were originally pledged, the proceeds of the sale of those lands, belong in due proportion to all the states, and cannot, without breach of faith, be applied to the use of the General Government. A second resolution instructs the Ohio delegation in Congress to oppose all other disposition of those lands, and especially the giving them away to the states in which they may be situated. The resolutions were laid on the table, to be printed.—*Empire State.*

EXTRACTS.

From the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College at their late meeting.

The Committee who were appointed to examine the Steward's Report and to propose any alterations or regulations which they might deem necessary respecting the price of boarding in the Steward's Hall and the allowance for manual labor done by the Students, reported and recommended the following resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, That each Student shall hereafter be required to labor 2 hours per day, instead of 1 hour as heretofore, and that the allowance hereafter made for labor, shall be to the 1st Class \$1.00 per Session, to the 2d Class 75¢ and to the 3d Class 50¢.

Resolved, That the price of boarding in the Steward's Hall shall be 25¢ per month and that each Student be charged \$1 per Session for fuel.

Resolved, That each Student at the commencement of each Session be required to make a deposit of \$5 with the Steward for the purpose of paying any law that may be sustained by the breaking of windows or other damage done to the College property, or unnecessary absence from labor; and in case a Student should not be liable for any damage done and should not be delinquent in the performance of his quantum of labor, that the money be refunded to him at the close of the Session, and that the Steward shall keep a correct account of these matters and report to the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That hereafter no Student shall be permitted to receive or take his part at the Steward's table until he produces his receipt for the payment of boarding and tuition.

Resolved, That those persons who were appointed to collect the subscriptions due the College be requested to use all possible diligence to get the money, and to take notes when the money cannot be obtained, and that said collectors be requested to report at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Trustees be required to publish the foregoing resolutions.

The Board adjourned to meet at Poplar Tent Church in Cabarrus County, on Tuesday the 13th of March next.

CHARLES W. HARRIS, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the republican citizens of Cabarrus County was held in the Court House in Concord on Tuesday of the February Court for the purpose of responding to the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention for President and Vice President and for the purpose of sending delegates to join with delegates from Lincoln and Mecklenburg to select an Elector for this District.

On motion, Col. George Barnhardt was called to the Chair, and Col. Jno. Shipcock appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed with much force and effect by Col. D. M. Barringer, whose remarks were received with repeated applause. Gen. B. M. Edney, being called on, also addressed the meeting with great spirit and effect.

Col. Barringer presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we approve of the nominations of the Harrisburg Convention for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That in Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, the patriot farmer of Ohio, we recognize a veteran warrior and eminent statesman, who has always been found "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution"—a public servant without blemish—a soldier without dissimulation and a man without reproach—"One of the People" would be the President of the people and not of a party.

Resolved, That John Tyler of Virginia is entitled to our support for the Vice Presidency. He whose fair character, the bitterness of party spirit has not ever dared to assail, need no defense or eulogy.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to join others from Mecklenburg and Lincoln, at Charlotte, on Wednesday of the first week of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg viz: Wm. Barringer, W. A. Long, A. H. Cochran, John Shipcock, John O. Wallace, Edward Pittman, E. C. Curran, George Houston.

On motion of Major Curran.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of this State.

GEORGE BARNHARDT, Chair.

JON SHIPCOCK, Secretary.

GOLDEN GROVE, MECKLENBURG CO., N. C. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14, 1860.

To S. A. M.: My dear Young Friend!

Your sweet Epistle of last week (from Sparrowville) instantly met my observant eye, and I need not say delighted my heart: for you know our love letters and solutions greet us.

I am resolved therefore not to suffer this holy Festival to pass away without an effort, under the protection of my Blessed Saint of pious memory, to procure a good husband. Thanks to the Plan of Venus! a proposal has at last been made. You will discover my dear Sam, that I have singled you out from this world with you, not for the purpose of keeping you single, but of despatching your journey and ending your term of your life.

You deserve my heart, and you shall have it. Your past sorrows, on this subject, make you only the more dear to me, and I confess that I do most heartily love you. As to your worldly possessions I care nothing about them. Thank God! I have enough, and to spare. But my dear Sam there is one matter in which you are deficient: you are not a Christian. How can I then count on my all to your protection—leave Father and Mother and go with you I know not whether?

What assurance can you give me that your affections will not abate, if not entirely cease? You do not love Christ when you ought to love. But you profess to love me, a poor sinful worm of the dust, who can add but little to your happiness, and that, only for a brief period of time. If our enjoyments in this life are to be material—if we really have any good hope, through grace, of a glorious immortality we should be Christians. I do love you with all your faults, and really wish your welfare. I am willing to become your wife—to share in your joys and sorrows, and to add, if it be possible, tenfold to your happiness temporal and eternal! But can this be done while divine revelation is contemned, and the profession of our homage to Christ neglected?

Take up then my dear Sam, your deserted little Pocket Bible, give it to its contrite owner each day, and when you shall find your heart humbled under a sense of its entire depravity—your affections weaned from the paltry things of this life, when in short you are determined to live a life of devotion to Christ and his Gospel—then remember that there is one heart which can fully sympathize with your feelings, which can rejoice with you, when you rejoice, and weep with you, when you are called to weep.—And remember! that heart unpledged and unstained by man's sin, wrinkle and wrinkle will be yours when you ask it.

Forgive my candor, and let me hear from you before the Vernal Equinox.

H. E. F.

P. S. I forgot to say that my Father expresses his approbation of my suit to you, and says he has no doubt we shall long remember the Leap Year of 1860.

Ardenia, Feb. 14, 1860.

My dear B. O. B. I am rejoiced that it is in my power, for once, to do you a signal service. How thankful should you be, that this Leap Year! When however, I recollect your excessive bashfulness and nervous timidity, I compassionate your case, and feel determined to make my suit as comfortable as possible to you. You have yourself to thank, my dear fellow, that you are not now married. Only think! It is now six years since I first saw you, and in that time you have regularly attended church with me. You have waited upon me at all the parties, handed me my gloves and parasol, and actually adjusted my cloak! I suppose I have a hundred times, yet never spoke of love! How of

ten my dear Bess has my heart leaped into my mouth when I supposed you were actually going to ask me to marry you! I must have been blind, I remember the day of March—when you expressed my hand and blessed intention, but said nothing! Do you remember the 10th of October in the year—when you attended my birthday dinner, in attempting to give a toast to my name, your wine glass was partially empty—oh! I thought you would sink into the floor. Do you remember coming to my home, 10 miles from my father's carriage, in June—when you did not speak three words during the whole ride? But I will not mention the 25th of February, the 6th of May, the 4th of July—or any other such trying occasions. They are past and gone; yet as I am still single, and you are still afraid to speak—why I must. And permit me my dear Bess—I remind you when I speak it—to say that I have always loved you. I did not intend to reject your suit, I fully expected that you would make application; and in so doing I want so to be as to go with Mrs. P. for a wedding dress. My desire is, that you will hasten the matter as soon as possible. I am now in my 23d year—with an expected dowry of \$15,000, and if I am not very handsome, I am at least very interesting. You know that I was educated at Salem. My temper is mild. I do not scold, nor do I talk excessively. My father has no objection to our union. My mother and the friendship of my family in years should convince you that you have but to ask my hand and heart, and both will be given to you.

Your own MARTHA.

P. S. Do not let any body know what I have written above. I would not, for the world, have any one know how much I love you.

Sylvia Sholes, 14th Feb. 1860.

Dear Sweet T. O. M. I have your name in print, in the last Journal, and I feel a perfect KTC. Could I credit it? You always said you loved some body; and now you are willing, dear, to get married are you? Well! I'm not the gal to refuse when a body offers me his love. And I do hope you will C. your way clear, in this matter, and go ahead any how.

I asked Sam, last week, if I might not get married this year—you know I am 18—and he said not my way.

We have just moved into town, and visited our house while, and I have planted some ivy under the windows in front. It will be so sweet to sit in our Summer house, and talk about the condition of our hearts. I do wonder why every body does not fall in love—it is so tender, and makes one feel all over so.

But dear T. O. M. shall we live? I'd just like to give me nothing, and you haint got nothing—where shall we get bread for the little 1's?—Will you move to 108E, where common living is an old is very cheap, indeed, so very low, that it is sometimes found in the bottom of the rivers?

What made you talk of our manner of walking? I go to church every Sunday, and to preaching every Wednesday night. You must be monstrous particular if this will not suit you—besides I have turned off one Bo because he would not be in my presence; and another, because when I wished him to slacken his temper, he would keep tight. I hope you will excuse my spelling. I'm in Congress this year, and he has taken the dictionary with him. But my dear I have improved most rationally under your new teacher. When you wish to see me, you know the way to our house. Come in at the garden gate, and you will find me at the front parlour window.

If you really wish to get married, you

